

their dissemination, until slavery shall cease. [Loud cheers.]

Allen, Esq., said, understanding there was to be a public meeting after the sitting of the Convention, he had been desirous to know, from the principles he had ever been entertained by the Duke of Sussex, royal Highness would feel great pleasure in being a proposer at that occasion—[Cheers]—and he proposed that he should be in the chair, and that the Chairman having put the proposition to the meeting it was carried with loud acclamations.

Rev. Mr. Colver, of Boston, in reference to the one which had been made to his country, would only, in the language of one of the beautiful poets of America, "America, with all her sins, I love thee still," and he was glad to admit that he was one of those upon whose country for its support of slavery, and he said that the literature of Great Britain might be of great service in removing that stain. [Cheers, &c.]



It might do much towards liberating the slave-owners, the judges of the land, and the representatives of the people, from the bondage in which they were held in respect to this question. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Galusha said the meeting must remember that there was but one odious blot upon the character of America. The only policy he could offer for his country was, that it was possessed by the devil. [Cheers.] The delegates from America asked for the aid of the people of England, through their literature, their religion, and their prayers to exorcise America, and drive the demon of slavery out of her. [Cheers and a laugh.]

After a few words from Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Lester, the resolution was agreed to.

The Chairman wished to a few words, in respect to the feelings of the American friends. It was the duty of the English public to recollect that, under the blessing of God, they had been healed only very lately of their own sore. [Cheers.] They ought to thank their American brethren for exposing their ailments, and asking for assistance in removing them. [Hear.]

Mr. Backhouse moved a resolution to the effect, that the documents which lay on the table, relating to the state of slavery in America, should be referred to a committee to consider and report thereon, with a view to their publication.

After a prolonged and very desultory conversation, the motion was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow [this day.]—London Patriot.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,  
Tuesday Morning, August 11, 1840.

### OPINIONS OF ABOLITIONISTS.

In addition to the letters published to-day, throwing light on the sentiments of abolitionists, we shall give a few extracts from several private letters we have received.

A. D. Barber, well known for his single-eyed zeal for abolition, and his exalted devotion to the improvement of the free people of color, writes—"I wish to say a word respecting your course. Every day increases my former attachment to you and the Philanthropist. I rejoice that you are determined to oppose all pro-slavery candidates for office. I have no doubt that those abolitionists who sell themselves to party will one day regret it. I believe all true-hearted abolitionists will sustain you. We are thinking of calling a convention to meet at this place, (Lorain co.), September 3d, for the purpose of doing what we can to prevent abolitionists from voting for Harrison or Van Buren.—If Bro. Blanchard and Rankin can vote for Harrison after such developments, I think it will be difficult to show their consistency with former action. I do hope they will come out publicly and let the people know that they cannot vote for a man who will sell the dearest rights of his constituents for a mess of slave-holding potage."

A. A. GUTHRIE, well-known as one of the earliest, most devoted, most active and most sober-minded abolitionists of the state, and a strong whig too, says, "I am glad the convention has been called. I hope it may be full and harmonious—that nothing may be done through strife or vain glory—that the great principles for which we are contending may not be compromised.—Let us give to all other interests full consideration, be it much or little—not forgetting that the question of personal freedom is above all."—Mr. Guthrie at one time had concluded to support Gen. H.; but he has at length resolved to have nothing to do with either party in the presidential contest.

A friend at Short Creek, Harrison co., who has from the beginning distinguished himself by the care he has taken of the interests of the Philanthropist, and his unabated zeal for the slave, in writing to the publishing agent, says—"Tell Dr. Bailey that with one exception his subscribers here will not discontinue &c., but they are more than ever convinced of his integrity."

After publishing the call for a convention at Hamilton, we received twelve additional names from New Richmond. A friend writing from there Aug. 6th, says—"the cause has not sustained any injury from the course you have taken in regard to the presidency, a course that must and will be approved by all true anti-slavery men."

Dr. Bancroft of Licking, too well known by Ohio abolitionists to need an introduction to them writes—"I shall not fail to make a vigorous effort to get out a good delegation from Licking." "For many reasons which I have neither time nor space to mention, I think that if there are consistent abolitionists enough to say 'we,' they should take some measures immediately to render themselves from either of the present political parties, and act for the slave. I think Ohio abolitionists are generally in favor of voting, and if an anti-slavery electoral ticket is made out, more will rally for it, than would stay away from the polls or scatter their votes, if no such nomination is attempted."

F. D. Parrish, Esq., well known as Dr. Bancroft, writes, July 22, "I notice the friends are about making out an electoral ticket for Ohio, for Birney and Earle. I had supposed I should not vote, but will be glad to give my vote for such men."

Wm. Karnaghan, of Loudounburg, learning that we had lost several subscribers by our course, promises to do all he can to supply their place, and so sends us one to begin with. We like his spirit. It would be well were those who think us right on the political question, to follow the example. Mr. Karnaghan does not understand, why, after having freely rebuked severity in General Conferences and General Assemblies, in the persons of Doctors of Divinity, and in Van Buren, we should censure silently before it in the form of Wm. H. Harrison. Mr. K. has generally acted with the whigs.

Artemas Day, a well-tried friend of the cause, writing from Albany, Athens co., says—"The friends of our cause here were very much opposed to the nomination of a third candidate, as they were generally warm whigs and very earnest in the support of Gen. Harrison, but recent disclosures have tended to cool their ardor, and I think if a ticket is formed for this State, they will nearly all vote for Birney and Earle. Indeed, I know not how an abolitionist can vote for either Van Buren or Harrison, especially Tyler."

Now for a few extracts, differently worded.

The postmaster in Richfield, Medina county,

notifying us of the discontinuance of one of our subscribers, says—"He requests me to say, that a departure from the decision of the anti-slavery Convention at Massillon, is his reason for discontinuing the paper; and the persons here who support your paper purpose following the same course."

John Olmsted and Samuel George of Cadiz, Harrison county, write—"Sir, the subscribers, believing the course lately pursued by the editor of the Philanthropist, is not in character with the constitution and principles heretofore entertained by members of the anti-slavery society in Ohio, and being dissatisfied with the editor's course, in meddling too much with the politics of the day—we are induced to stop our papers at the present time."

Edwin Hall of Elyria, writes—"I have received the Philanthropist a little more than a year. The course you are now pursuing against Harrison, &c." (TYLER, a SLAVEHOLDER—let me supply the ellipsis.—ED. PHIL.) "induces me to ask you to stop the paper."

Such is a pretty fair sample of our correspondence now-a-days. The Philanthropist on one side—a SLAVEY TICKET on the other. It does seem queer that there should exist a difference of opinions among abolitionists, as to which should be chosen.

### LETTER FROM THOMAS MORRIS.

The following letter dated, as will be seen, Jan. 30th, was addressed to Mr. Eells, of Licking county, and relates specially to the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in January. The great object of the letter is to show to real democrats, at once the inconsistency of their leaders, and the unnatural position in which they have attempted to place the party. Mr. Morris details his views at some length on the Banking system; this is done, not for the purpose of propagating anti-bank sentiments, but to show democrats how little they have to expect even in a political way from their leaders. Let them once be convinced of this, and they will feel less hesitancy in repudiating the pro-slavery policy which the Convention attempted to establish in Ohio. Hitherto, our efforts have been mainly directed to the whig abolitionists, and we have attempted to prove to them how little even of ordinary political benefit they had to hope from the action of their party. It is nothing more than fair that an attempt should be made to convince democratic abolitionists of the same truth in regard to their party.

It is the intention of Mr. Morris to show in a second letter, that abolition is the great political question, and has nothing to hope from either party, as at present constituted.

For the Philanthropist.

Cincinnati, January 30th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter calling to mind the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention at Columbus, has been duly received.

The Daily Statesman you mention, I have not seen, nor have I heard it spoken of here.

Such is at present the condition of the political press that its publications are unheeded and disbelieved, except by a few unprincipled politicians; men whose opinions are of but little weight, and whose touch is pollution. The proceedings of the Convention, however, are of an entirely different character. They may be considered as forming a new era in the political organization of parties in our State. It has made negro slavery, as it exists in the United States, an important item in the democratic creed in Ohio: it has endeavored to establish its paternity in the constitution of the United States, and to make belief in it, an important part of political orthodoxy. While the agitation of the slave question was confined to courts of justice, or even to legislative halls, where the object was the establishment of some principle as a standard of private right, or particular policy, slavery could not properly be said to have assumed a political form. But, when the people, or any part of them, take up and discuss the subject, either in their meetings or conventions, such as that of the Eighth, with a view to determine the fitness of a candidate for office, the ground is entirely changed. SLAVERY is then made a political question, and, as such, men ought to regard it. If the question of slavery is now a political one in this State, how came it so? I contend that the first open and avowed intent to make negro slavery a political question in Ohio is to be found in the proceedings of the Convention, and that body has the right to claim all the honor, and may be properly chargeable with all the dishonor, that may grow out of the case. The right of an individual to so bestow his suffrage as, in his conscience he believes will promote the best interests of the country, is not only an imperative duty and high obligation, but it is an individual not a political right. It is not given to him by the Constitution, but that instrument secures to him its unalienable enjoyment. Abolitionists, in this particular, have the same rights as all other men. I shall endeavor to show what the position is that the Convention has assumed, its fallacy, and consequences.

But before I proceed to do this, I must notice the ostensible object for which the Convention met. It was to make nominations for office of men, who would carry out the wishes of the people with regard to Banks and currency, and I believe I can satisfy every unprejudiced mind that its proceedings are at war with the object contemplated.

Let it be constantly borne in mind that the great body of the citizens of this State, and the democratic party in particular have been, and I believe still are opposed to the BANKING SYSTEM; not because it is conducted by the hands of men, or class of politicians; but because it is a system not contemplated by the Constitution, at war with the first principles of free government, and brings into existence an unmade and vicious currency, compelling the people to receive as money the very debasement of an ideal, irresponsible, invisible, intangible, political body, and that, too, to pay a premium upon those very debts, while the whole profit goes to enrich individuals by the labor of others, without any responsibility on the one part, or hope of redress for losses on the other. I hold the above to be truths clear and undeniable; and to rid ourselves of the system we have been struggling for years past, and not being able to see any difference between bank and a bank, we did hope that the entire ascendancy of the democratic party would at once have accomplished this object, "no devotion to be wished." But I fear we have been deceived, and that those with whom we have trusted our affairs have no wish or desire for the abandonment of the system, but only that its government and its profits may be put in other hands, and belong to another political party. In fact it appears that those even who possess, or rather profess such strong desires to promote the "good of the people," wish "A WELL-KNOWN CREDIT SYSTEM" to be put into their hands, and that every man shall have justice done him. We had not precisely such a class of men in our country during the

Revolution, at the head of which I may be permitted to place Col. Hamilton. They fought nobly and gallantly for American independence, under the name of American liberty; and when that independence was achieved it was evident, that a new government, and a new system, was the object of their ambition. They had no desire to change the British system of government, but they professed, to reform its abuses, and adopt it for our country. These men were not in heart enemies to monarchy and British oppression, but they longed to have the same power in their own hands, and to adopt and exercise it themselves, over the people of this country. In this light was I constrained to view the acts and proceedings of the master spirit, that ruled in the Convention of the Eighth. We expected to find them opposed to banking as a system; but instead of that, we saw them enlist under the banner of a chief, not only disposed to support and maintain the system, but who declares it necessary for the business of the country, and appears willing to make it a permanent part of Government itself. Like the Hamiltonian lovers of the British Government, they wish to adopt it as their own under the promise of reform.

The inaugural address of Governor Shannon was, to my mind, ample evidence of his opinions and feelings on the subject of banks and currency. I was fully convinced that he was only opposed to "raw banks and raw credit system," and not to banks and credit systems. I ask every candid man in Ohio, what has Mr. Clay or Webster ever said more than he has, in his late message to the Legislature in favor of Banks and credit systems? When that message reached this city its friends here were struck with surprise and astonishment at its views. To use the language of one of them, it was "like a clap of thunder in a clear day." A public meeting was called of the democratic party in the city, the message was discussed, and their opinion on it given in clear and decided terms, there being but one or two dissenters. This expression, I believe, remained for a while firm and unchanged by those who gave it, and was approved and adopted by the democratic party generally in this part of the State. In the meeting above mentioned, I bore a humble part. I was called on unanimously as I believe, to address the meeting which was large and respectable. I did so without any previous concert with any one or having the least idea what would be the report of the committee on the subject. I endeavored to explain my own views on the subject of banking, and point out the mistaken positions and unwarrantedness of the Governor's, on banks and currency, and the fallacy of his arguments on that subject. This was sufficient for his bank friends at Columbus to make the proceedings the object of their attacks—not only myself but the democratic meeting here were reproached and vilified by the newspapers in their interest. Not long after, the democratic meeting in the city, a convention chosen by the different townships and wards of the city, met to appoint delegates to a State Convention, for the purpose, among other things, of nominating a suitable person as candidate for Governor. I was selected among others to attend the State Convention. We were instructed, as I believed, to endeavor to obtain in the Convention a postponement of a nomination for Governor until the people of the State should have time for reflection and consideration on Governor Shannon's views on banks and currency. A bare majority however of the delegates from this county who were at Columbus, thought differently from the minority on this subject, and the postponement was not moved in the Convention.

I was informed by a friend, and I have no doubt of the fact, that as soon as the proceedings of the county convention here which seemed to approve of the course pursued by the democratic meeting, was known at Columbus, a "Flood" of wise men, the bank friends of Gov. Shannon, convened together in order to devise the best means to avoid the force and effect of the proceedings of the meeting and secure to Gov. Shannon a triumphant nomination for re-election. It appears I was viewed with a kind of "holy horror," by those friends of the banking and credit system, and it was agreed that the cry of abolitionism should be raised in the convention, and myself and others most obnoxious to the bank and credit views of the Governor be lopped off the democratic party by that cry. To ascertain how far a democratic convention in Ohio would be found running, as if stark mad on the subject of abolition, and endeavoring to wed themselves and friends to the "dark spirit of slavery," as it exists in the South, was one object of my visit to Columbus. How far my worst fears or best hopes have been realized will appear in the sequel.

That the late message of Gov. Shannon contains doctrines at war with the opinion and feelings of the democratic party generally, and in Ohio particularly, the coldness with which the convention treated this message is abundant evidence. They did not, and they well knew that they dared not, avow either its words or its sentiments as those of the democracy of the State. There are some sentiments in the message which require of me, under present circumstances, a passing notice.

The idea of bank reform, I believe, to be deceptive and impracticable. Holding the system to be radically wrong, no reformation can make it right. The favored doctrine of reform, that of making stockholders liable in full or in part, I am well satisfied would be ineffectual and inequitable for any valuable purpose. What class should be made liable? Those who were such at the time the notes were issued? Or those who were not? When who are frequently stockholders, be sued on such liability? I might follow this chain of interrogatories to an almost unlimited extent, but until satisfactory answers can be given to the above and the difficulty removed, the whole scheme of liability of stockholders I am well persuaded will prove but a delusion.

Another mistaken idea, is that banks are part and parcel of the Government, and that each State has the power to cause to issue in some form or other a paper currency; thus making the evidence of debt, or a bill of credit, usurp the place of actual money. The Governor says, "I consider it impracticable for this State to return to a hard money currency. Each State of this confederacy possesses the power of incorporating banks and regulating them at pleasure." The broad doctrine assumed and avowed here, is that each State has the power to incorporate banks and issue paper money, and that the Government in another place calls "paper money." If the States were completely and fully independent sovereignties, I should myself think that to make money of paper, or of any agreeable to the ear, paper money, would be an unsafe and dangerous experiment. But I deny the whole assumption. The States have granted all power to make money to the Government of the United States, and have deprived themselves of the power to issue bills of credit. In fact, the Government of the U. States itself has not the power to make money of any other material than gold or silver; and the Governor says, "I consider it impracticable for this State to return to a hard money currency. Each State of this confederacy possesses the power of incorporating banks and regulating them at pleasure." The broad doctrine assumed and avowed here, is that each State has the power to incorporate banks and issue paper money, and that the Government in another place calls "paper money." If the States were completely and fully independent sovereignties, I should myself think that to make money of paper, or of any agreeable to the ear, paper money, would be an unsafe and dangerous experiment. But I deny the whole assumption. 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# RESOLUTIONS OF THE BELFONTEINE SOCIETY.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
Belfontaine, July 24th, 1839.

Dr. BAILEY:—It has been enjoined on me to communicate for the Philanthropist, the following resolutions passed almost unanimously by the Belfontaine A. S. Society, on the 20th of July 1840.

1st. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, very properly recognizes the sovereign political power as existing in the people.

2nd. Resolved, That each citizen is responsible to God and his country for the proper exercise of that power.

3d. Resolved, That the ballot box is the proper medium through which this power can be used.

4th. Resolved, That it is the duty, and will, by every good citizen, be esteemed the privilege, to vote for some well qualified person for every elective office in the Government.

5th. Resolved, That each citizen is bound to see that suitable persons are put in nomination for the different offices.

6th. Resolved, That we are highly pleased with the prospect of an electoral ticket in Ohio, for Messrs. Birney and Earle, and will give it our most hearty support—and that we hail with pleasure the call for a convention at Hamilton.

7th. Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in Dr. Bailey as the Editor of the Philanthropist; and engage to sustain him by all the means in our power.

8th. Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas Morris and Wm. Slade, by "opening their mouths for the dumb," and by their manly defence of the oppressed in the councils of the nation, have written their names high on the temple of fame, whilst the names of the defenders of slavery will go to corruption with their bodies in the grave.

9th. Resolved, That D. Webster, having bowed the knee, and kissed the calves, as polluted, ought to be removed from the high places of the nation.

10. Resolved, That neither the Hickory nor Buckeye has any charms for us, while prostrated before the Southern Idol.

11th. Resolved, That the Whigs by their hard cider &c., are sowing the wind and can but reap the whirlwind.

A. WILSON, Sec'y.

Dear Sir,—Esq. Walker has just shown me your letter to him, and desires me to state, that we fully appreciate the importance of its contents, and will most cordially co-operate with you in endeavors to secure a large and interesting convention at Hamilton. We fully believe that now is the time to grapple with the monster: let the parties know that they cannot use us for their dirty work. There is certainly nothing to hope or to fear from either of the present political parties. All we have reason to fear is, our own want of faithfulness. God can, we fear, will hold us up, if we labor in his vineyard faithfully; but if we will rely on numbers, the arm of flesh, he may say, Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone. Our appropriate language is, "Ashur shall not save us; we will not ride upon horses, for in thee, the fatherless findeth mercy."

Yours, in the cause of the slave,

A. WILSON.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
MIAMI COUNTY.

Piqua, July 29th, 1840.

Dr. BAILEY:—Your favor reached me on the 27th. If practicable, I shall be glad to attend the Convention, the object of which I approve. Sincerely do I hope it may result in the full recognition by Ohio Abolitionists, of the paramount superiority and purity of Abolition principles, whenever brought into contact with party politics; so that Ohio Abolitionists may never more think of abolishing their own principles.

True, great and important interests of the country are involved, perhaps to a greater extent than at any former period, and a change of the administration, appears to me necessary; but shall I therefore prove treacherous to those eternal principles of righteousness which I have openly espoused? Will the Judge of all the Earth approve such renegeism? Shall I do evil that good may come? Yes, "for this time only." Should I not rather expect God will turn such imaginary wisdom upside down, as he has done before? But if I cleave to principles which I know to be right, content to leave the event with Him who rules over all, with how much more confidence may I look for the speedy triumph of the righteous cause in which I am engaged! For He can, who dare deny that he will make the very enemies of that cause, his most efficient though unintentional promoters. Let us not, then, partake of other men's sins, but cleave to that which is good; leaving the consequences in God's own hands; who will honor them that honor him.

Until the late disclosures, I was in favor of Harrison, (and still I am on other grounds,) but now, how can I, with a particle of self-respect, vote for a man, who unjustly, ungenerously (if not maliciously) holds up my principles, motives, and conduct to the world's opprobrium and contempt? How can I, with any regard for the fundamental principles of righteousness on which our liberties and institutions are founded, give my suffrage to him who prostrates such principles to the demon of slavery? Not unless I were worthy to wear the slave's chain. No, no, let me leave him and his party to themselves and commit my country's cause to my God.

Yours for Abolition in its purity,

WM. BOOTH.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
ADAMS COUNTY.

Dr. BAILEY:—If God permit I will attend the meeting at Hamilton. It was my intention from the first time I noticed the advertisement. If I can bring any body with me I shall do so.

I know we cannot help the Abolitionists voting for somebody—they are a working class. They cannot vote for Mr. Scattergood, that would be too much like doing things in the abstract. They must have somebody to vote for, in whom we have all confidence, and we have all confidence in Judge Birney.

To vote for abolition in the abstract, that is, to vote for nobody, but merely to withdraw from pro-slavery candidates, is as if Paul had fought the Christian battle of faith by beating the air.

I trust brother Blanchard takes Gerrit Smith's letter with great kindness. I am sure he does, for brother Blanchard is a Christian.

That brothers Blanchard and Rankin, and others, should choose Tyler and Harrison for fear of the Van Buren party, looks to me like the practice of the Indians, when they offer to

bacco to the Devil. They do it not from choice, but from fear.

To assist in ordaining, or constituting a man God's chief Minister of the United States, I consider one of the solemnest acts in my life; an act which I trust I shall always perform from a sense of love to God, and not fear of men or parties or Devils.

Affectionately  
DYER BURGESS.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Dayton, July 27th, 1840.

Dr. BAILEY:—Yours of the 1st I received this morning, requesting information respecting the delegates which may attend the A. S. Convention, which is to assemble at Hamilton on the first of September, from this county.

I presume you are aware that the cause is by no means flourishing in this county; at the time of the Harrisburgh nomination, and for several months after, I presume, with but one solitary exception, every abolitionist in this county, thought he should vote for Harrison. But recent developments, have wrought a change in the opinions of most of them; still many are unwilling entirely to forsake him. If their principles forbid their voting for him, they would like to do so, in in hopes of effecting a favorable change in the times. Painful as it is to abandon the General (and to no one perhaps it is more so, than to me, for reasons I have not now time to relate.) The Abolitionists of this place begin to be satisfied that duty requires them not to dishonor a holy cause by voting for a man who is willing to boast that he has done more for the maintenance of Southern institutions, than any man North of Mason and Dixon's line; who, when addressed by northern men on the subject of slavery would not answer them, but gave over that task to his committee to perform; but showed no reluctance to answer letters received from slaveholders. Since he has already suffered so much for the cause of slavery, the abolitionists here are willing he should suffer for their votes next fall.

We begin to believe that no man will either respect us or our principles, if we desert those principles to gain a temporary advantage. If we vote for Harrison next fall, we shall find it difficult to convince any pro-slavery man hereafter that we are sincere in our professed attachment to the poor slave. When we ourselves inflict a wound upon our own cause, the weapon with which we do it seems always to be imbued with the deadliest poison, if we may judge from the impossibility of effecting a cure. You must not expect that the number of delegates from this county, will be numerous, but I can assure you the county will be represented.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES A. SHEDD.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
VOICE FROM ASHTABULA.

Messrs. R. E. Price, James C. Ludlow and Benjamin Basset,

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned, in behalf of the friends of political action in this part of the state, in compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Bailey, proceed to furnish the name of Lucretius Bissel, of Ashtabula co., as an elector for the 16th congressional district, a gentleman in whose fidelity to the cause of our country and the slave, you can place the most implicit confidence.

It may not be amiss for us here to assign briefly some of the reasons that impel us to distinct political organization in this state.

Government should always restrain not legalize crime. This government is a government of the people, professing recognizing universal freedom: we are therefore morally bound to vote for such men only as will repeal all laws that legalize slavery, and this we cannot do by sustaining either of the present political parties, both being fully pledged to slavery.

Freemen cannot consistently with their own rights reject the duty of voting. This is the only natural and peaceable defence that the people retain—by this they may approach all the abuses of the government and remove them. If then we have a way of removing slavery, which in its very nature recommends itself to the people of this nation, ought we longer to dispute with its use? Let us then form an electoral ticket for this State, and let us unite, all who love our country and the cause of humanity, to co-operate with us. The cause is worth all the sacrifice it will cost. It is of no less importance than the redemption of millions, whose rights are all wrested from them by the power of this nation, established professedly for the purpose (among others) to promote justice, provide for the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. We must therefore provide out of the people able men—such as fear God, men of truth, having covetousness, and place such over us, to be our rulers. If we do this, we shall be able to endure as a nation. If we neglect to do this, will not God permit the slave, to reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to the work; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her, double.

That God may so dispose this people as to avert such a retribution, and do justice to those they now cruelly oppressors in the desire and prayer of your co-worker in the cause of bleeding humanity.

LEVI SUTLIFF, Johnson Trumbull co.,  
SAMUEL PLUMB, } Lenox, Ashtabula co.,  
RALPH PLUMB, }  
W. P. BROWN, }  
C. B. Walworth, Vernon, Trumbull co.,  
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, } Johnson,  
SHERMAN TYRELL, } Trumbull co.,  
JAMES BARCOM, }  
WILLIAM BARCOM, }  
JOSEPH CULVER, }  
JONATHAN CULVER, }  
ALICE COLEMAN, } Andover,  
BENJ. CARPENTER, } Ashtabula co.,  
J. CARPENTER, }

*For the Philanthropist.*  
HARRISON COUNTY.

Cadiz, July 27th, 1840.

Dr. BAILEY:—I received yours of the 21st inst., requesting attention to the proposed convention of abolitionists at Hamilton. I feel greater interest in the contemplated meeting, than in any movement of abolitionists, since the commencement of our cause. And although I may not be permitted the pleasure of mingling in your deliberations on that occasion, yet you have my sympathies, and my prayers too, that something may be done to check the downhill course of abolitionists, and bring them back to their first love, to stand again upon the rock of eternal truth. I fear we are about to tear down the fabric, we have been seven years in building up. Was it in my power to do anything to prevent such a catastrophe, I would quick-

ly fly to the rescue. But, if they will not awaken at the eloquence of your pen, neither would they awaken, although one arose from the dead. 1600 A. S. Societies have resolved that they cannot support slave-holders, or pro-slavery men for office, by their suffrages. Will they prove recreant to their professions then? I trust not. Then give us an electoral ticket for the friends of liberty to rally around. Should many hearts fail, still there are some who love our principles, and who believe they would obey God by voting for Birney and Earle—"men who fear God and hate covetousness."

Why, sir, in the days of Elijah, 7000 who did not bow the knee to Baal were worth the whole of Israel, and 300 men of Gideon's army were worth more than the 27000 which was left. They were willing to fight the battles of the Lord of hosts, and although few in number, they triumphed. So the witnesses, during the 1280 years in which the church is in the wilderness, are few in number. But then they stand upon the sea of glass, before the throne of God, mingled with the fires of persecution. They are fighting men, they get the victory over the Beast, and over his mark, and image, and over the number of his name. Their character is, "they will not follow a multitude to do evil," nor participate in the "unfruitful works of darkness, but rather rebuke them." And although frequently put to death, yet they pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the man of sin. In a word they are faithful men, of whatever age or nation, or church, who, during the apostasy or reign of the man of sin, maintain the doctrines of Christ, and insist upon their application to the whole moral order of society, both in church and state, bearing their testimony against all persons, and communities, who refuse allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to his laws. They come out from all corrupt social systems. They touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing. They will not "participate in the sins of the wicked, lest they be partakers of their plagues." At the end of the days, God will appear in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them who know not God nor obey the Gospel."

God's ordinances will be purified, and the saints of the most high will take the Kingdom. Equal laws, and equal liberty will be recognized a thousand years, and Heaven and Earth will be filled with hosannas of glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will towards men.

I hope that none of our anti-slavery brethren may act as Namaan the Assyrian, who, after acknowledging the true God, nevertheless bowed down to the Idol's Temple. Still if they should be so lost to duty, they shall have my prayers. Oh Lord, deliver them from this sin!

R. HANNA.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
Letter from Mr. Pomeroy.

It is recommended in the Philanthropist of June 30th, that if any of the subscribers of that paper differ in their views respecting the best method of giving our suffrages at the next coming election, that they express themselves accordingly.

Feeling an interest in the cause of abolition, or in other words, for the abolishment of slavery, by constitutional means, I will give my reasons for not being in favor of a third party at the present time; and although I make no higher pretensions than that of a mechanic, yet, if the wishes of the farmers, and laboring classes, were more frequently consulted, our legislative halls would be filled not by professional men exclusively, who do not fairly represent their constituents, but by the sovereigns themselves, by farmers who would look to the common welfare, and slavery would thereby be abolished. I do not question the sincerity of the majority of the abolitionists, who are in favor of a third party, yet I think it premature, calculated to place both parties in array against them, and that unnecessarily, in not making any distinction between those who wholly disregard our rights, and those who partially do it, unless we act on the principle that the greater of two evils is the best.

The greater the abuse the more sure the remedy, upon which principle we have been acting too long already, if we are to judge from the past proceedings of our national legislature.

However much the present Executive of the U. S. lays claim to democracy, yet it will avail him nothing, so long as he is pledged to veto any act of the majority of Congress, in relation to emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, or in the territories of the U. S., or giving instructions for the delivery of the unfortunate captives of the Amistad, to those engaged in the slave trade, who have done no more than he himself would have done, and what the revolutionary fathers did, in asserting and obtaining their liberty.

And the fact of his giving his casting vote for a censorship over the post office, to prevent the distribution of anti-slavery publications, which he could not give constitutionally, any more than he could prohibit any person from writing or speaking against the administration, which is generally called federalism, of the elder Adams stamp, is sufficient to show his feelings of opposition to the freedom of the press.

Aside from this, almost every other interest of the people is sacrificed to his will. And sooner than support a man who not only makes pretensions to liberty, equal rights, democracy, economy, retrenchment and reform, &c., holding out false colors to deceive, and at the same time acting on the retrograde—sooner than support that man, let my right hand forget its cunning.

But is General Harrison any better? Not in my opinion, on the subject of slavery. He, like most of our northern statesmen, has, knowing that his prospect of being elected at the present time would be hopeless, unless he could get the support of the slave states, become too servile; thus exemplifying to the world, that for a man to be a successful candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people, he must be the least free of all; and before the north will become independent, [not of England, but of the Slave Power,] they must study their interest, and become as well united in discountenancing slavery as the slaveholders are in supporting it. But until that time, we cannot hope for success in a political point of view, except in the election of members to Congress, the Legislature, &c. We must ask the question, which person if elected, would probably promote the general interests of the people, until the two parties take the stand of slavery and anti-slavery. For this reason I am opposed to a third party at the next coming election; for in supporting the third party candidate, we become accessory to the support of the greater of two evils, which would create a division in the party the most favorable to liberty, and thus be the means of carrying the election to the House, which would probably result in the election of Van Buren.

This the Van Burens well understand; for, before the acceptance of the nomination of Messrs. Birney and Earle, Van Buren men were not abolitionists, pretended to be in earnest for the support of Birney; but since the decided

stand taken by the Editor of the Philanthropist, their hopes begin to revive on account of the proposed electoral ticket for abolitionists, thereby creating division, and giving the state to Van Buren.

Abolitionists should not be influenced by the false pretensions of the administration party, when they resort to such measures for carrying their points.

But if it is thought advisable to get up a third candidate for the Presidency, let us do it at the beginning of the term, and give an opportunity for the two parties to show themselves fairly, and see if they will make choice of the same, for the sake of principle, or for their votes. This I think, would be the most proper time, for this reason—should Gen. Harrison be elected, and follow in the footsteps of Van Buren, in reforming freemen out of house and home, and depriving us of our constitution as well as national privileges, he, like the present incumbent, will receive the just anathemas of a free people.

J. POMEROY.

Fitchville, Huron co. O., July 14, 1840.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

In my preceding argument I endeavored to ascertain the true policy on which to plant abolitionism, and have found it to be truth and only truth, and always truth, truth in principle, and truth in practice and action, and why? because the faithfulness of the Almighty stands pledged to see truth triumphant.

We are now to show that the symbols of the two political parties, the Hickory and Buckeye, are the true emblems of the real difference of the world of the matters in dispute between them, so far as the present pecuniary distress is concerned which is none at all.

On the 24th of July it was fully proved before the Cherokee anti-slavery society, and a resolution adopted to that effect, that it is, neither the Democrats nor Whigs, but slavery that is the first and chief cause of the present calamity in money matters, and now I will attempt to prove that the immediate cause is no more chargeable on the one party than on the other.

Then let us ascertain what is the immediate cause? The answer is, too great an increase of the paper above the specie of the country, the evil effect of which, was to put false value on all property making an article that by the only true standard of value (gold and silver) would not bring more than one dollar, bring five or six. Debts greater and smaller were contracted for things at an unreasonable price. The paper began to be doubtful, a run was made, the banks closed, being unable to redeem, the paper is brought home by the force of the specie, and just in proportion as the paper sinks to specie, the prices fall. The debts are made when the prices were high, and have to be paid when the prices are low, so that it takes some four or five times as much property to pay a debt now as it would some years ago when the debts were made. The wholesale merchant presses upon the retailing merchant, and he upon his customers and they upon one another—property goes off at the sale of the officers often for what will not pay the cost.

Now, fellow citizens, is the hickory or buckeye most to be blamed for this state of things. Look around you, and see, which of them was the most instrumental in thus increasing the paper currency? Cast your eyes about amongst your neighbors and judge if there were any difference between the parties as to their pressure upon the banks for loans. For one I find no difference. Now as both are for reforming and neither for destroying the banks, (at least in Ohio,) what are they fighting about. So far as the popular cry about money, is concerned, the true and only answer is, for the bag, not that they care for the power, (I speak of the stump men.) Now from the very nature of the disease, it matters not who is elected to the presidency, no speedy relief can be given unless it be by giving the money, I mean a blasted currency; and what wise man desire to be cured by giving him the disease. I therefore solemnly and most earnestly on behalf of truth entreat abolitionists not to run after those Jacks with a lantern, those false lights that may deceive us into ruin. Sure I am that those who are trying to get money by electing Mr. Harrison will find, should they succeed, that they are deceived: there is nothing good for the country in the sugar nuts, hog troughs, hard cider, or corn skins. I would not give the loss of a copper whether I should dwell under the shade of the "hickory or buckeye," until they are emancipated from slavery, the main-spring of all the mischief.

LOGAN.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
VOICE FROM BELMONT.

Loydsville, Belmont co.,  
July 25th, 1840.

Dr. BAILEY:—In reference to the proposed convention at Hamilton, I have to say that the movement is to my mind very important, not for the purpose of getting up an electoral ticket, for I hope this will be done at all events, but to rouse the slumbering spirit of abolition—shall I say, to raise it from the dead? No! it only slumbered, and although it may come forth bound and cumbered with the grave clothes of whiggery, be assured it is not dead, and that those who have untimely pressed upon it the winding sheet and essayed to place it in the coldness and stillness of the grave, shall see it burst its confinement and wrenching off the poor clouds of clay relied on to bind it down, it will arise, shake off its bands, and proclaim its divine origin, unbound and not to be fettered by earth. Give us one thousand—aye, five hundred men for Birney and Earle, good and true who will not bow to Baal, and we do more than all our resolutions, meetings, and prayers, and preaching. Before God and men, we show our sincerity—that we speak, and vote, and pray, from the heart—that we, ourselves do honestly that which we can do. We will strike terror to slavery. The tyrant will say five hundred votes in Ohio—five hundred men that even whiggery and democracy patent could not buy—five hundred men that have absolutely souls—that verily believe in God, and dare to serve him in the face of our very power. Sir, the south will quake as she has not done before. She will remember that one Daniel who regarded not the king's decree, and she will say but here are 500 Daniels in one state, and she will turn to the other states and say, behold! Alas! they are by thousands—not only praying but actually voting, showing they believe God hears and will answer their prayers. Let the convention be held, we will send delegates if possible. Let the friends of the cause pour in as though the windows of Heaven were indeed opened; let the discussions be free; let charity abound and truth will be advanced.

I wish Gerrit Smith would come and see Ohio abolitionism from a nearer point of observation, Hamilton. I am pleased with your defence of the motives of our friends Rankin and Blanchard—it is just and generous.

Yours for Man,  
ELI NICHOLS.

## PORTAGE COUNTY.

Franklin Mills, July 27th, 1840.

Dr. BAILEY:—I can no longer withhold my pen from congratulating you upon the position you have recently taken in behalf of the cause of human rights.

I must confess that my fears were considerably excited some weeks since, from the tenor of the "Philanthropist," that you would become subservient to party, like many others, and descend from that high elevation, which the object and principles of our good cause, can and ought to sustain. But upon receiving one number of the "Philanthropist" after another, I have been led to rejoice in view of the free and independent course pursued by yourself, and your firmness in undertaking to establish, adhere to, and advocate such measures and principles as are calculated to accomplish, ultimately, our object. When party zeal seems to be determined as it were, to disregard every sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, forgetting those great principles which are embodied in that instrument, and quarreling about those of minor importance; when the great body of the nation is in this condition, and Christians too, of whom we should expect better things, who should be a "peculiar people, zealous of good works," are entangled in the shackles of worldly policy, how essential is it, at this crisis, that we should be actuated by pure motives, and carry out in our own practice the great principles of truth and righteousness, relying and trusting, for success, entirely on that Arm that governs the Universe.

I can assure you that there are many brethren here who do cheerfully and heartily respond to the sentiments in the late number of the Philanthropist, dated July 21st. I feel that the consistent, devoted, uncompromising and whole-souled abolitionists need doubt no longer, what attitude we should take. I am convinced that the time has come, when we should take the test of principle into our ranks, and see who among those that call themselves the friends of the slave and equal rights, are ready bow the knee to Baal, and who are not. I have been corresponding with brethren in this Congressional District for the purpose of obtaining a name to forward as an elector, which I hope to do soon. The abolitionists in this county (Portage) have concluded to call a convention to be held on the 19th of August, to nominate suitable persons for Congress and our state legislature. There will be a Convention at Cleveland on the 12th of August of the friends in this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Yours in behalf of the oppressed,  
CHARLES CLAPP.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
INDIANA.

Newport, July 25th, 1840.

Dr. BAILEY:—We have warm times in advocating the necessity of getting up an electoral ticket in this State for Messrs. Birney and Earle. We are charged with electioneering for Van Buren; and endeavoring to break down the Whig party. But there are many honest and consistent abolitionists who are anxious to take a stand in every possible way against the encroachments of slavery, it becomes our duty to give them an opportunity to act in their political character, consistently with their declared sentiments in reference to the "peculiar institution." They are desirous of voting for men who are decidedly opposed to slavery, and no others; and they are unwilling to forego the privilege of freemen, I do believe that every one who, with a full knowledge of the facts, gives his vote for Gen. Harrison, cannot get clear of inconsistency. Shall we bring the anti-slavery society into the service of the slaveholder and his apologist? Forbid it, Heaven! The district convention which was appointed for the first Saturday in August, stands adjourned to the 31st of the same month, and will be held in Milan, Ripley co. Ia. The convention appointed at South Hanover, for the 2nd Wednesday in August is postponed to the first September. This being a busy season, it was concluded that the meetings would be more generally attended, if postponed till after the busy season of the farmers is over. Please notice the changes in the Philanthropist, and continue the notice up to the time of the meeting. Brother Blanchard is particularly requested to attend at Hanover.

Yours for the oppressed,  
H. P. BENNETT.

*For the Philanthropist.*  
Letter from Fredericktown.

Dr. BAILEY:—Sir,—I was in hopes that after the almost unanimous opinions expressed by nearly all the state and other abolition societies, against the third party nomination, it would have been left at rest for each one to pursue his own course with regard to the presidential election. But notwithstanding the State Society declined to form an electoral ticket, some I perceive are determined to force one upon their friends; this I very much regret, for I believe it will be injurious to the cause, for reasons here assigned.

1st, It appears impossible to unite the friends of human rights, so as to give anything like a respectable vote, and therefore bring the cause into contempt for as far as my knowledge extends, nine-tenths of the whig abolitionists will vote for Gen. Harrison, and those of the other party, for Mr. Van Buren.

2nd, There are great and momentous interests at stake, and it is the duty of every friend of his country, to try to stop the march of corruption and secure his own liberty first, which I think can only be done by a change in the national administration.

3rd, The time for political action has not arrived, in my humble opinion, owing in part to the causes above mentioned; but in the event of the success of the whigs, there will be measures agitated which will be the means of contrasting the interest between free and slave labor, and many will be induced to favor the cause of human rights from interested motives, who would not do it for the simple cause of abolition.

We have every reason to believe that the Abolition cause is progressing rapidly, and that Providence is opening the way for the emancipation of the slave. When we view the movements that are making in Europe, and especially the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, I think that we can see the hand of the Great Ruler of the Universe in all this. Let us then act with caution, and not lose the little we can obtain, by reaching too far.

There are other causes that I think will operate to the advancement of the cause, especially the conduct of the Southern delegation of the M. E. General Conference, and their blasphemous attempts to vindicate the right of property in human beings from Scripture, and their threatening to secede, when their views are opposed. This I think will open the eyes of the

candid and reflecting portion of the community, and be the cause of promoting human liberty.

I had thought of stating my objection to your editorial essay of the 28th June, but as my sheet is most full, I shall only make a few passing remarks with regard to Gen. Harrison's duplicity. I shall say nothing, but I would ask what chance Gen. Harrison, or any other man, would have of being elected, who should avow abolition doctrines, as long as the present prejudice remains against the cause. We must first enlighten the public mind on this subject, and the people have got to take the lead both in church and state, for we see the minister of the gospel that teacheth, "thou shalt do unto all men as you would have them do to you," as loth to come out in favor of the cause of human liberty, as the statesman. I believe the public mind is prepared for a radical change in public measures, and it will be effected. I know that the more politic never looks at the simple question of justice, but in an elective government like ours, when the voice of the people is heard, they must obey.

In conclusion, I must think that your reasoning, in the latter part of your article, is rather sophistical, unless you suppose we are all governed by the din of hard log cabin, &c. But I believe the whig abolitionists are reflecting men, and are actuated by correct principles and the good of their country, and will take a decided stand on the side of Human Rights, and their vote will be given understandingly in all cases; and when their votes can be given so as to be felt to effect, they will be willing to be governed accordingly. And let them cast their votes as they may at the ensuing election have virtue enough left to save the country from impending ruin.

Yours with respect,  
A. SUBSCRIBER.

## SUMMARY.

Anecdote of Napoleon.—Scott represents Napoleon as entirely destitute of feeling, and not even relate one anecdote in his ponderous work to illustrate the humanity of that military chieftain. The following is from Schlozer's (the historian's) work on Bonaparte.

When the victorious general of the army in Italy returned to Ajaccio in Corsica, the place of his nativity, crowds and processions assembled to receive him, but he heeded them not. His eyes were turned in every direction as if to espy some beloved object. At last he sprang from his horse and giving vent to the burst of feelings that rushed to his heart, exclaimed in Italian, his native language, Oh! my mother, my mother (oh! my mother, my mother!) and in a moment after was locked in the embrace of his nurse.

ATTACHMENT OF FISKE.—I once had occasion to observe the friendship which can exist even between fools. I was accustomed to keep some gold fish in a large glass globe. I do not think I should do so now for whatever care I might take of them, still it was a state of imprisonment to which I was doing them. It so happened that, from some cause the nature of which I do not recollect, my stock was diminished to two, I gave away one of them; the other from that moment refused to eat, he lay motionless at the bottom of the water, as I thought was evidencing away. It struck me that he was mourning the loss of his companion. I shall never forget the evident joy and strange antics to which he abandoned himself when his companion was restored to him. —North Devon Journal.

JERUSALEM.—Mr. Nicolayson, of the London Jews' Society, has purchased in the Holy city, and for church and mission purposes. He considers that it could not have been better situated. It is in Mt. Zion, exactly opposite the castle of David near, the gate of Jaffa, and on the very confines of the Jewish quarters. Its dimensions are sufficient for the erection of a church, and the requisite dwelling houses for four missionary families. The property was held by a trusty native, Holanzen, under the best legal security which could be devised till the 24th of October last, when it was transferred to Mr. Nicolayson. It is now held by him in the name of trustees appointed by the Society. The missionaries confidently assert that there are many Jews who would come out and publicly profess Jesus as the true Messiah were there means of support for them. Three Rabbins, appear to be advancing in the knowledge of the truth. One Israelitish family has been baptized probably the first which has been in the Holy City since the early Christian times. The number of Jews does not exceed 5000. It is a remarkable fact that the Greeks, Latins and Armenians are greater enemies to the Jews than even the Moslems. It would be death to



## POETRY.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.  
Alton, or the Doomed City.

A lament.  
A wail from the city of blood!  
A voice from the grave of the martyr,  
It cometh o'er mountain and wood,  
Where rolls Mississippi along,  
The hard of the doomed city strung  
His harp to a sorrowful song,  
As he wandered its ruins among.

Lament! for our desolate home;  
O Harp! pour the song of our woe,  
Our guilt, and our terrible doom,  
And sad be the numbers that flow.

We were one day the pride of the West  
We joyed that our name was in story:  
Our sires far away thought us blest,  
As they heard of our fast rising glory.

We gave to the breeze our name,  
The waves bore the tale of renown;  
And gladly we saw that the fame  
Was great of our river-nursed town.

But woe for our fair city then,  
A sorrowful day came upon us;  
We in wrath slew the noblest of men,  
And indelible shame it hath won us.

Alas! we shed innocent blood,  
And the day of our glory went over,  
And now we are stricken of God—  
Smote down by the wrath of Jehovah.

The wild grass grows rank in our streets,  
And the wretches unpitied by death,  
On the hearth-stone, the howling wolf meets,  
While the serpent is coiling beneath.

The buzzard is seen where we tread,  
The forest birds start not with fear,  
The eagle is wheeling o'er head,  
And the bat and the screech-owl here.

The traveller looks back as he goes,  
Where the blood of the martyr was spilt;  
Then heave a sigh, for he knows,  
The horrible tale of our guilt.

We mourn for the deed we have done,  
But alas! we mourn unavailing;  
Our day of repentance is gone,  
We're deserted by man and by Heaven.

The wail of oblivion rolls,  
It hath swept o'er the place where we stood;  
A moment and we shall be gone,  
The last of the city of blood.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A Thrilling Narrative for Sabbath School Teachers.

Some years since a superintendent of a Sabbath school was walking out at the edge of evening, in one of the pleasant villages of Massachusetts. By some providence he turned out of his accustomed walk, and was accosted by a child, who enquired if he were not a Sabbath school teacher. On being told that he was, she sighed, and said she had long been wishing to go to the school, but her parents forbade her. On being asked the reason of their objections, she wept bitterly, and said that her father was intemperate, and her mother so wicked, that when she asked to go to Sabbath school, they would chastise her for it, and make her work all the Sabbath.

"O! if my parents were willing, how glad I should be!"

"Will you direct me, my child, to your home? I will have some conversation with your parents respecting your coming to school."

"O yes, and thank you too."

On entering this dwelling I breathed forth a prayer to God that my visit to this family might be long remembered by me, and by them. The child introduced me as one of the Sabbath school teachers, who wished to have some conversation with her father on the subject of his permitting her to attend the school.

"You wretch," he exclaimed to his child; "have I not forbid you going to such places?"

"Yes, but who are you?"

"I am your friend, sir, and wish to have a little conversation with you if you please?"

"Well talk on."

"I hope you will not correct your child on account of my calling to see you, as I was pleased on meeting her, with the simplicity of her conversation, and thought I should be pleased to see her father."

"Sir, I will take your advice. Jane, you will attend to your evening business."

After conversing with this man nearly two hours on the subject of Sabbath schools, and the propriety of his sending Jane, he partially promised she might go.

"What say you, mother, to our Jane's going to the Sunday School?"

The mother refused with an oath.

My heart then began to despair, for I thought I had succeeded, and was now disappointed from a quarter which I did not expect. I continued my entreaties for a short time to no purpose, and then left, observing that I should call again.

On the day following I called, and after three hours of painful and laborious conversation, gained the consent of those parents that Jane might come to Sabbath school.

The next Sabbath, with gratitude to God, I had the pleasure of introducing Jane into the Sabbath school. After supplying her with books, I placed her under the care of Miss D.—one of the most faithful teachers. Jane had not been long with us, before it was plain she had serious thoughts and feelings; and a few Sabbaths after, her countenance indicated that a change took place and too visible to be concealed, had taken place.

At the close of the school one Sabbath, Miss D.—requested me to remain, that I might have some particular conversation with Jane. We tarried after the school was closed, and I turned to the little girl, who said:

give me a heart to fear and obey my parents; a heart to love every body. And, you cannot know what a weight my sins were to me. I could get no sleep on the account of my sins. But I have longed for the last few days to see you. I have had such new feelings—my load is removed—I could hardly wait for the Sabbath to come that I might tell you what a Saviour I have found. I trust I have given myself entirely to God. I feel that there is something in my heart which I cannot express. O how thankful to God I am for your care and attention—for the instructions of Miss D.—for ever coming to the Sabbath school—for here I have found the Saviour who loves me, and who hath said to me, Seek me early—seek me now, and you shall find me. O, will you pray for me! Pray for my father, mother, brother, and sisters. I have prayed for them, and I will continue to pray for them."

This account, which I have related in her own language as nearly as possible, was almost too much for me. She was then only thirteen years of age. She was not only happy in herself now in the enjoyment of religion, but it was her heart's desire that all her father's family might enjoy the same. While she did not forget to pray for them, she often introduced topics in conversation to interest them in religion.

From continued dissipation, the father induced a disease, which brought him near the gates of death. One morning on Jane's visiting him, while very weak and low, he asked her if she thought he would get well. She replied with tears, that she hoped he would—but but if it is God's will dear father, that you should soon die, where will your soul be when you enter upon eternity? He gazed at her in silence. She then asked if he wished to have the good Sabbath school teacher call to see him. He then said, "O my child, will you pray for me, and do you think God would hear prayer for such a wicked man as I am?" The weeping child knelt by the bed side of her sick father, and breathed out her soul to God in prayer, that he would pardon her father's sins, and prepare him for the events of the future. The unkind father was melted into contrition, on hearing such importunity to God, to bestow blessings from the throne of grace upon such a sinner as he had been. The old man now prayed—felt the efficacy of prayer—yes, the aged sinner prayed, and his prayer, we believe was heard.

Under God Jane was the instrument of her father's conversion. God in mercy restored him to health, a new man—an humble Christian. On his recovery, he was soon seen in the Sabbath school to which he had been so long opposed, where he confessed, before teachers and scholars, how much he then felt on account of his past conduct to the school. He asked forgiveness of all.

He is now an active teacher, in the fifty eighth year of his age, in the Sabbath school! The mother soon became serious, her brothers and one sister were also anxious for the salvation of their souls, and to make their peace with God. In a few months from the time that Jane entered our school, four brothers, and a sister, had all joined the church of God! Thus was she instrumental in one short summer, in the conversion of several immortal souls, and all of her own family. Where formerly oaths were daily heard, now morning and evening prayer is offered, and the blessing of God supplicated to rest upon the Sabbath schools, to which, through the goodness of God, eight undenying souls ascribe their conversion.—*Todd's Sabbath school teacher.*

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

### GEOLOGY.

Geography and Geology are sister sciences, as both describe the earth. The one tells where mountains and other portions of the earth are; the other tells what they are. The one describes the situation and the other the ingredients or materials, with the order of their arrangement. The one cannot be fully understood without assistance from the other.

Among all the sciences, no one is more simple or easily understood, or better calculated to employ, entertain, and instruct children; and few, if any, more useful to farmers, mechanics and others, than some of the first elements of "PRACTICAL GEOLOGY." No science properly displays in a more wonderful manner, the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator of the Universe.

A large portion of the twenty-five specimens here described, can be found in every part of the world; all, and many more, may be obtained, with a trifling expense and trouble, as a part of a FAMILY CABINET for each of the two millions of families in the American Republic.

Quartz is the most common and abundant ingredient in mountains, rocks and soils, is the natural deposit of gold and other metals; the necessary and principal ingredient in the manufacture of glass; and, under different forms and colors, is known by the names of Jasper, carnelian, calcined, agate, amethyst, topaz, opal, and other gems. The different kinds of quartz, found in abundance, are called milk quartz, smoky quartz, blue, red and yellow quartz, according to their various colors. Quartz, in all its varieties, is hard, and scratches most other minerals, and, of course, cannot be scratched by them. Gun flint, and the common smooth, hard pebbles found in nearly every part of the globe, are varieties of this common, abundant and useful mineral. It is the only mineral which is found everywhere.

No. 1. Milk quartz is nearly pure, or free from iron and other substances, which give color to mineral, also to animal and vegetable substances.

No. 2. Smoky quartz, which is colored by iron, is of various shades, and sometimes transparent.

No. 3. Red, or jaspery quartz has a larger portion of iron than any other variety. Jasper is a gem, and is beautifully polished.

No. 4. Felspar is intimately and extensively combined with quartz, in the formation of mountains, soils, &c., and is essential in the manufacture of porcelain or china ware. It is scratched by quartz, and breaks more in the form of plates or small tables. It is commonly reddish, and sometimes flesh colored; also nearly white.

When reduced to powder, it is more like clay, and less like sand than quartz when pulverized.

No. 5. Mica, frequently called isinglass, is combined with quartz and felspar in the formation of nearly all the high mountains upon our globe. In some parts of Russia, and other countries, it is used for windows, in the place of glass.

No. 6. Hornblende is less hard, but more tough and difficult to break, than quartz or felspar. It contains a large portion of iron, is of a dark green or black color, and enters largely into rocks, ledges and mountains in various parts of the globe.

No. 7. Granular lime is much used for marble, and is abundant in many parts of the world.

No. 8. Compact lime is of finer texture, and more recent formation, than granular and does not receive as fine a polish. One variety, found in Germany, is used for lithographic printing.

No. 9. Green serpentine is an abundant rock, and sometimes a good material for the wall of houses.

No. 10. Yellow serpentine is interspersed with the green, but not so common, nor so good for buildings. Precious serpentine, which is frequently yellowish red, receives a beautiful

polish and is hence used for ornaments of various kinds. Serpentine can be cut with a knife. Serpentine is the common rock at Hoboken, and is found in long ranges in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, &c. Serpentine ridges are the deposits of chrome ore.

No. 11. Compact gypsum is a common variety of this rock, which is ground and used by the farmers for manure. When very compact, fine and translucent, it is called alabaster, which is much wrought for ornaments.

No. 12. Selenite, or cristallized gypsum, breaks in thin plates or leaves, and is frequently as transparent as glass. Gypsum can be scratched by the finger nail.

No. 13. Talc is sometimes called French chalk. It has a greasy or soapy feel, and commonly a light color, and is softer than gypsum.

No. 14. Coarse granite is supposed to be the substance formed when God said "Let dry land appear." It is composed of quartz, felspar and mica, the last frequently sufficient large for windows.

No. 15. Fine granite is a common, valuable material for the walls of houses. The ingredients are like those in the coarse, except felspar.

No. 16. Gneiss is a slate granite. From the position of the mica in gneiss, it is split with ease into large slabs, fit for floors, side-walks, bridges, &c.

Nos. 17 and 18. Mica slate resembles gneiss, but contains no felspar, being composed of quartz and mica. The surface is frequently undulating, as in No. 23. Beautiful crystals of garnet and staurolite are sometimes deposited in the mica slate in great numbers.

Nos. 19 and 20. Sienite has the same ingredients as granite, except that hornblende takes the place of mica. The most noted quarries of this rock are in Quincy, Mass., which furnished the material for the Bunker Hill Monument, and for houses in great numbers and value in nearly every sea-port in the country.

No. 21. Greenstone is composed of hornblende and felspar intimately combined, and constitutes rocks, ledges and mountains, in various parts of the world. It is green or black, not easily broken, but much used for buildings.

Nos. 22 and 23. Sandstone composed of cemented grains of sand, is much used for building, and as the only material fitted for grindstones. No. 22, is from quarries in the Lycoming Village, Ohio, which furnish the best grinders known in America, and a valuable article for whetstones, buildings, tombstones, and various other uses.

No. 24. Puddingstone or conglomerate, is composed of cemented pebbles of various sizes and qualities, and is frequently found with sandstone. In many places it is common and abundant, if not the only rock. When the pebbles are not rounded having sharp corners, it is called breccia, like the pillars in the capital at Washington, D. C.

No. 25. Soapstone is composed of talc and quartz, and is extensively used. It can be readily cut into slabs with a common saw, hewed with an axe, turned in lathe, smoothed with a plane, and thus wrought into almost any form which its uses may require.

From small beginnings, like the few specimens here described, thousands, and tens of thousands, of large and valuable cabinets have grown, and numerous thorough mineralogists and accomplished naturalists have arisen; while those who commence with large and expensive collections, seldom acquire any considerable knowledge of the subjects to which they relate.

And among the many thousands who have attended full and able lectures on geology and mineralogy, few, if any can distinguish one mineral from another, except those who have formed cabinets for themselves; while children, in great numbers, in all parts of the country, by the aid of a few specimens, and two or three extensions to collect them, are as familiar with all the common rocks and most of the minerals, as with the articles of table furniture. A teacher once said to his boys, that all who had their lessons at the time mentioned, might go with him on a geological excursion. He afterwards remarked, that several of his boys, for the first time in their lives, got their lessons, and at the time specified. Many thousand similar cases might be named.

These facts, and thousands of others of a similar character, afford sufficient proof, that whether the practical sciences, the "useful branches," as some are disposed to call them, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, or the preservation of morals, are concerned—collecting, arranging, studying and describing specimens of geology, and other departments of natural history are among the most useful exercises which teachers and parents provide for their children.

### Bonaparte's Wounds.

Napoleon showed me the marks of two wounds—one a very deep cicatrice above the left knee, which he said he had received in his first campaign of Italy, and it was of so serious a nature, that the surgeons were in doubt whether it might not be ultimately necessary to amputate. He observed, that when he was wounded it was always kept a secret in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the top, and had been received at Eckmuhl. "At the siege of Acre," continued he, "a shell thrown by Sidney Smith, fell at my feet. Two soldiers, who were close by, seized and closely embraced me, one in front and the other on one side, and made a rampart of their bodies for me against the effect of the shell, which exploded, and overwhelmed us with shrapnel. We sunk into the whole formed by its bursting; one of them was wounded. I made them both officers. One has since lost a leg at Moscow, and commanded at Vinnipeg when I left Paris. When he was summoned by the Russians, he replied he had lost at Moscow he would surrender the fortress." Many times in my life, continued he, "have I been saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me when I was in imminent danger. At Acre, when I was advancing, Colonel Meunier, my aid-de-camp, threw himself before me, covered me with his body, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet the blood spirted up in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine. Never yet, I believe, has there been such devotion shown by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my misfortunes, never has the soldier, even when expiring, been wanting to me—never has man been served more faithfully by his troops. With the last drop of blood gushing out of their veins, they exclaimed, 'Vive l'Empereur!'"—*From "A Voice from St. Helena."*

### Swedish Laws with respect to Intoxication.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence, three dollars, for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum, and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is besides publicly exposed in the Parish Church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence the fifth time he is shut

up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months hard labor; and if he is again guilty, to a twelve months imprisonment, with a similar description. If the offender has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c., the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself he is fined three dollars, which sum is double if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as any excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of Church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison and detained till sober, without however, being on that account exempted from fines. Half of these fines goes to the informer (who are generally police officers), the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read around from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principle rooms of his house.

AN ATHEIST CONVICTED.—Sir Isaac Newton having an acquaintance who denied the existence of a Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of his error upon his own principles. Expecting him upon a visit, he procured a very handsome globe of the starry heavens, which could not escape his friends observation, who seized the first occasion to ask where it came, and to whom it belonged. Not to me, said Sir Isaac, 'nor was it ever made by any person, it came here by chance!' "That," replied his skeptical friend, "is absolutely impossible; you surely jest." Sir Isaac however, seriously persisting in his assertions, took occasion to reason with his friend upon his own atheistical principles. You will not said he, believe that this small body originated in chance; & yet you would contend that those heavenly bodies, of which it is a faint and diminutive resemblance, came into existence without order or design? Pursuing this chain of reasoning his friend was at first confounded, in the next place convinced, and ultimately joined in cordial acknowledgment of the absurdity of denying the existence of God.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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### M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS.

Eighty st. between Main & Walnut south side.  
October 29th, 1839. 34—1f

### DAVIS & DODD'S HATS.

For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.  
Corner Main and Fifth Streets.

### MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

### RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.

Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839. 13—

### MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or November from 30,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 6 to 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texan Markets shall be immediately attended to.

### THOMAS EMERY, No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

### W. PECKE & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Oil, PALMS AND WINDOW GLASS, No. 19, Main st., Cincinnati.

### DR. ATLEE.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he continues to attend to professional calls, at his residence, on SEVENTH STREET, a few doors West of Race Street. Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840.—1f

### BOARDING.

Mrs. LOVJOY, (formerly of Alton, Illinois), has taken a pleasant and commodious house on Baker Street, immediately in rear of the Post Office; where she is prepared to furnish good and comfortable accommodations, with or without lodging rooms, upon very reasonable terms.

### HORACE C. GROSVENOR, ENGRAVER,

106 Main street, between 3d & 4th. (UP STAIRS.) CINCINNATI OHIO.

### EDWARD NEVERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTER.

Third street, over the Post Office. Cincinnati.

## PETERS' PILLS.

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable a reputation. At the south and north, their success has been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have this day had an interview with one of our citizens, Henry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarkable and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils of the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health.—*New York Examiner.*

### PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival. They are allowed to be that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d, 1839.

Dear Sir:—For upwards of fifteen years I had been severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the various medicines I took produced but little effect in my favor, while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and then to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, tried Hygienic Pills, and they came very near killing me, and the use of a dozen bottles of Swain's Panacea, was attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures disgusted me with the real names of medicine, and I had firmly resolved to use no more—until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, presented to me a box of your Pills, that I consented to try them; and most happy I am that I did so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have administered them to children of a week old, and at various times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several bilious fevers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a settler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store-keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appointed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills; therefore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my address the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who, by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your medicine.

### GEORGE R. HOOPER.

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and the country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house, alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial; and may justly be considered a Universal Medicine; but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever, and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Purged Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Flatulency, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Cholera, Bloated or Swollen Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Apurient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nausea or debility.

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison & Co. Glasgow Harrison & Co. O. Goodwin & Co. Tudor & Bent, Cincinnati.

Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in almost every County town and village in the State of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and throughout the United States.

Enquire for Dr. Peter's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

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